

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

"Lake Champlain;" Julien Dupré, "Milking Time;" H. Harpiquies, "Solitude;" E. Grützner, "Blessing the Vintage;" W. L. Sonntag, "Mascotte Lake, N. H.;" J. J. Henner, "The Dreamer;" Charles T. Frère, "On the Nile;" J. Worms, "Mandolin Player;" M. Disterle, "A Corner of the Pasture;" G. H. Smillie, "Normandy Farm in Harvest Time;" G. Portielje, "The Schoolmaster's Mishap;" P. Marilhat, "Street Scene in Damascus;" E. Lambert, "Kittens in Mischief;" V. Tojetti, "Phœnix;" C. F. Daubigny, "Les Andelys;" B. W. Leader, "Streatley on the Thames;" Jan Monchalon, "Near Chatillon, Vosges;" Rosa Bonheur, "Cow and Calf;" E. Sanchez-Perrier, "The Stream;" C. Springer, "Bolsward, Holland;" E. V. Luminais, "The Invasion of Italy by the Gauls;" Alonzo Perez, "Mardi-Gras Festival, Paris;" J. W. Godward, "A Lady of Cyprus;" Charles Stuart, "A Scotch Deer Park;" R. J. Duchattel, "The Windmill;" J. J. Veyrassat, "Watering Horses;" Rudolf Ernst, "The Sentinels;" Ad. Piot, "The Japanese Book;" Wm. Kray, "Psyche and the Butterfly;" Richard Linderum, "The Astronomer;" F. Roybet, "The Hidalgo;" H. W. Mesday, "Marine;" Clays, "The Schelde, Calm;" A. Vander Neer, "Moonlight;" Bernard De Hoogh, "Interior."



FRITS THAULOW. THE RIPPLING STREAM



The three new Royal Academicians, recently elected, are Mr. Fuke, the able painter of nudities, sunlight and sea views; Mr. J. Belcher, an architect, and the sculptor, A. Drury, whose statue of Dr. J. Priestley. for Leeds, was prominent at last year's Academy.

The Société des Amis du Louvre has presented to the great museum a work of Piero della Francesca, purchased last year from the Duchâtel collection. collection.

The sculptors employed for the purpose have completed the restora-tion of the statues which decorate the west front of Notre Dame de Paris.

tion of the statues which decorate the west front of Notre Dame de Paris.

William Stott, the great English artist, died February 27 at his home in Oldham, London. Mr. Stott spent two weeks in Pittsburg last fall as a member of the jury which awarded the prizes at the annual International Art exhibition in the Carnegie Art Gallery. He also had a painting in the collection, and one on the exhibit the year before.

Mr. Stott's pictures at the exhibitions in the Carnegie gallery are pleasantly remembered. His painting on exhibition last fall was entitled "Awakening of the Spirit of the Rose." The canvas represented a graceful woman, lying among red and pink roses, in the act of awakening from sleep. In the exhibit in the Carnegie galleries in 1898 Mr. Stott had a painting called "Endymion," which was a poetic conception, presenting a delicate, misty-like nude figure, back of which was a crescent of the moon. The notable feature of this piece of art was its fine color. fine color.

Paul Jean Clays, the well-known Belgian marine painter, who was born at Bruges in 1819, died recently in Brussels. A pupil of Gudin, he was educated in France, and exhibited at the Salon for many years. Because of his many subjects of the seas and the harbors and estuaries of Holland and of Belgium, he was, though not very aptly, called the "Modern Van de Velde."

Mr. Horace Buttery, the very skillful and careful London picture-cleaner, who always objected being called a restorer of paintings, died suddenly on the 12th of last month. He was a capital judge of the in-trinsic merits of paintings, possessing the considerable technical knowl-edge which comes of a practical training and large experience. He was employed by the National Gallery and the Museums at The Hague and Berlin. and Berlin.

In the last number of Oud Holland, the leading Amsterdam art magazine, Dr. C. Hofstede de Groot, devotes an article to some critical observations concerning a few paintings in the Ryks Museum, in which he calls attention to what he considers misattributions of several of the museum pictures. Of especial interest is, however, a critical analysis of the manner of Albert Cupp.



CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1000.

Editor The Collector and Critic:

Dear Sir—Would you kindly state in your next issue who in your opinion are the foremost genre painters now living in Holland, placed and the collection of the

The names of artists asked for, I take it, should be of those belonging to the Dutch school, and not the men who make Holland their

home.

The Dutch school is strong in its landscape painters, the genre painters being far in the minority. Of these latter the foremost, without cavil, are Joseph Israels, the dean of the guild; Albert Neuhuys and B. J. Blommers, who are of about equal mastery of the brush, while J. S. H. Kever, a young man, is bound some day when these three have departed, to be classed as the first.

H. Kever, a young man, is bound some day when these three have departed, to be classed as the first.

To give the names of the genre painters in order of merit is an inviduous task, which I would not care to undertake, having been away from Holland, barring occasional visits, these twenty years. Although knowing of the new lights which have arisen in that time, I do not feel competent to put them in their relative place, and with insufficient opportunities I must follow personal appreciation of such work as has been studied. I would therefore group at random, governed perhaps by a little individual preference, such names as appeal to me.

Tony Offerman is a painter of charming farm interiors, oft with a carpenter at his bench or a cobbler at work. Wally Moes portrays motherhood. Bernard de Hoogh is a young pupil of Israels of great promise. H. Valkenburg shows the common folk with sterling fidelity and somewhat finished technique, while J. Weiland, following the same subjects, is more free in his handling. Therese Schwartz was well represented by her "Orphans of Amsterdam" at the Columbian Exhibition. Ph. Sadee pictures the fisherfolk on the shore. Otto Eerelman affects the winter sports and rural fairs: G. H. Breitner, military scenes; G. Henkes, the old-fashioned types so often found, even today, in country towns. These are the principal genre painters that occur to me.

Of the date of February 20 I received a letter from Kruseman Van

Of the date of February 20 I received a letter from Kruseman Van Of the date of February 20 1 received a letter from Kruseman van Elten, the National Academician now sojourning in Paris, which con-tains, amongst friendly personal chat, some good points of more general

tains, amongst includy personal class, states are progressing in America and that a grand future awaits the American artists. The sales of Thomas B. Clarke last year and of Mr. Evans this winter have certainly done and the class of the public in regard to American art. I B. Clarke last year and of Mr. Evans this winter have certainly done a great deal to open the eyes of the public in regard to American art. I have now been in Paris for two and one-half years and must frankly say that most all the public exhibitions here are disappointing, often disgusting. In the Salon exhibitions one sees some very fine work, the good and great men find it to their interest to be represented there with their very best work, but the same men are often represented in their society's exhibitions with pictures which would not be accepted in any exhibition in New York, but perhaps for their signatures. "Many complaints I do hear from the art students here, that, besides the rare critics of the teachers and the good models they can find, very little valuable information they can get in these winter exhibitions of the masters. The Louvre and the Luxembourg are always open for study, but for the rest there are plenty of pot-boilers, but very little good art to be seen. One can see in New York more good things in one winter month than here in a whole year."